looking member of the Malvaceae, which I could not match up with any of the known Florida representatives of the family. Floras of adjacent regions soon pinpointed it as *Anoda cristata* (L.) Schlecht., a widespread tropical American weed that ranges north into the southwestern U. S. It has turned up at scattered points in the eastern U. S., the nearest record to Florida being Mecklenberg County, North Carolina. Dr. Scudder reports having seen colonies of it in truck-farming areas at several localities in Orange and Seminole Counties. His specimens represent the var. *digitata* (Gray) Hochr., with lobed leaves, a weak variant first found in southern Arizona.—*John Beckner, Research Associate, Department of Botany, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601.*

RHODODENDRON PRINOPHYLLUM (R. ROSEUM, ERICACEAE) IN NORTH CAROLINA—A 1965 collection of *Rhododendron prinophyllum* (Small) Millais, on the summit of Bluff Mountain, Ashe County, North Carolina, apparently constitutes the first record of the species in the Carolinas. At the Bluff Mountain station it is associated with a mixed-oak forest (*Quercus rubra* L., *Q. rubra* var. *borealis* (Michx. f.) Farw., and *Q. alba* L.) at elevations above 4000 feet. *Rhododendron catawbiense* Michx. and *R. calendulaceum* (Michx.) Torr. are co-dominant shrubs.

Rhododendron prinophyllum is known as *R. roseum* (Loisel.) Rehder in current floras. Shinners, however, has shown the illegitimacy of *R. roseum* (Castanea 27:94-95).

The azaleas have long been a poorly understood group, and little reliance should be placed on distribution data as given in the older publications in the absence of voucher specimens. Early workers (Robinson and Fernald, *Gray's New Manual of Botany,* 7th edition, 1908) did not distinguish the plant now known as *R. prinophyllum* from *R. canescens* Michx. It was also sometimes confused with *R. periclymenoides* (Michx.) Shinners, a species incorrectly called *R. nudiflorum* (L.) Torr. in current works. As monographed by Rehder (in Wilson and Rehder, *A Monograph of Azaleas,* 1921), however, *R. prinophyllum* is separable from both species.

W. W. Ashe ("Azalea in North Carolina," Jour. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 38:90-91) included *R. roseum* in his list of species said to grow in North Carolina; however, he gave neither ecological nor distributional information. A thorough search of the NCU herbarium, the repository of the bulk of North Carolina specimens collected by Ashe, has failed to reveal any specimens from North Carolina identifiable as *R. prinophyllum.* The species was not included in the recent *Guide to the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas* (Radford et al, 1964).

Collection data for this report are as follows: NORTH CAROLINA, Ashe Co.: Bluff Mountain, mixed-oak forest above bog and fen area,

16 May 1965, G. E. Tucker 2225 (flowers); 26 July 1965, G. E. Tucker 2886 (fruits). Specimens are deposited at SMU and NCU.—*G. E. Tucker, Biology Department, Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Arkansas 72801.*

CALYSTEGIA SEPIUM VAR. FRATERNIFLORA (MACKENZIE & BUSH) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (CONVOLVULACEAE).—Based on *Convolvulus sepium* var. *fraterniflorus* Mackenzie & Bush, Man. Fl. Jackson Co. Missouri p. 153. 1902. *C. fraterniflorus* Mack. & Bush, Ann. Rept. Mo. Bot. Garden 16: 164. 1905. *Calystegia fraterniflora* (Mack. & Bush) Brummitt, Ann. Mo. Bot. Garden 52: 216. 1965. This new combination is needed for an account of the family being contributed to the forthcoming manual of the vascular flora of Texas by Donovan S. Correll and Marshall C. Johnston.—*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

MACVAUGHIELLA KING & ROBINSON, NOMEN NOVUM FOR SCHAETZELLIA SCH.-BIP., NOT KLOTZSCH (COMPOSITAE).—In 1850 Schultz-Bipontinus described the genus *Schaetzellia* with the species *S. mexicana* from Veracruz. In his discussion, he indicated that the name *Schaetzellia* had been used previously by Klotzsch for a Colombian species which had proved to belong to the genus *Isotypus* H.B.K. (*Onoseris* Willd. emend. DC.). Schultz was careful to indicate that he had the permission of his friend Prof. Dr. Klotzsch to reuse the name. Present rules of nomenclature, however, do not allow such reuse, with or without permission. The new name is intended to honor Dr. Rogers McVaugh of the University of Michigan, who has contributed so greatly to the knowledge of the Mexican flora.

Macvaughiella R. M. King and H. Robinson, nom. nov. *Schaetzellia* Sch.-Bip., Flora 33: 419. 1850. Not *Schaetzellia* Klotzsch, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 1849: 82. 1849.

Two species are presently recognized in the genus: MACVAUGHIELLA **mexicana** (Sch.-Bip.) R. M. King and H. Robinson, comb. nov. *Schaetzellia mexicana* Sch.-Bip., Flora 33: 419. 1850.—MACVAUGHIELLA **standleyi** (Steyermark) R. M. King and H. Robinson, comb. nov. *Schaetzellia standleyi* Steyermark, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. 23: 107. 1944.

Steyermark distinguished his species primarily by the more truncate bases of the leaf blades and the pubescent rather than glabrous involucral bracts. Material seen from Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador in the U. S. National Herbarium shows mostly cuneate bases of the leaves and other characters as in *M. mexicana*. The pubescence of the involucre, however, does seem consistently different.—*R. M. King and H. Robinson, Department of Botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.*

ECHINACEA SIMULATA R. L. McGREGOR, NOM. NOV. (COM-